

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Two New York houses failed yesterday.

Another vessel has sailed from New York for Cuba with recruits.

Grant, it is said, will appoint a number of negroes to office in the South and West.

Cols. Warren and Costello, the released Fenians, arrived in New York on Sunday.

A negro printer was given a position in the government printing office yesterday.

The Alexandria negroes have been to see Grant. They insist on a fair share of the offices there.

A gang of counterfeiters are circulating large quantities of bogus American and other coin in Panama.

Mrs. Bretton A. Hill, of St. Louis, heroine of the Hill divorce case, was drowned recently at Nice, Italy.

The Dominican Envoy says that island has two hundred square miles of gold-bearing territory, surpassing California or Australia.

There was a great jollification on the Pacific slope, at Chicago and other Western cities yesterday over the completion of the Union Pacific railroad.

Internal revenue receipts are increasing. There are \$87,000,000 in gold in the Treasury, which is further increased by \$20,000,000 coin receipts.

The Consul lately appointed here to be overhauled, some of them having obtained their places by unscrupulous means.

It has been determined to dismiss several of them.

Judge Benedict charged a jury in New York yesterday especially in reference to alleged frauds in forged papers, by which the government has been robbed of \$700,000.

The President has yielded to the influence of Sumner and others, and will not send Sickles to Spain. Bryant, the poet, it is said, will be tendered the position, but he will certainly decline.

The bitter contest over the Nashville postoffice has ended in the removal of Emmer, father-in-law of Senator Fowler, and the appointment of Enoch Hopkins. The members of Congress supported Hopkins.

A special agent of the Treasury in New Orleans, requests the Secretary to delay the settlement of the late collector, Perry Fuller's accounts, alleging that great frauds have been committed in the customhouse there.

Gen. Maxwell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico, has been displaced without any apparent cause. As Maxwell was regularly nominated, confirmed and commissioned, and no complaints were alleged, the suspension excites considerable comment.

District Attorney Pierrepont, of New York city, has received two letters from the State department directing energetic measures to enforce the neutrality laws and punish violations thereof, and particularly calling his attention to the case of the Quaker City.

Things in General.

Dickens is sick—and stickish.

The great "dead head"—Mumler.

Prussia talks of a trans-Atlantic cable.

Fanny finds the negro altogether lovely.

An equity draftsman—a lawyer who sketches—Fauch.

Roger, the one-armed French tenor, is giving music lessons.

Divorced has gone. It is but lately that he had the go-out.

The sale of the Fould collection in Paris brought \$115,000.

Washington's Mount Vernon estate goes at auction next month.

Dr. Mary Walker has displayed her pantaloons to the President.

Term for people who quarrel in their cups—cantankerous.—Finn.

Colfax is cruelly assumed to be the genuine "thou art quit."

A Pittsburgh girl jilted her white fiancé to marry a negro hotel waiter.

Mr. Chevalier's balloon tariff across the Atlantic is \$250 a passenger.

The appointment of a new Minister to Brazil is a great blow to Col. Webb.

John Bright is in favor of allowing Englishmen to marry their sisters-in-law.

Day Gould has produced the latest libel suit in New York, damages \$100,000.

A postoffice clerk in England has been arrested for stealing his rival's love-letters.

Madame Rossini continues those Friday dinners, but the marvellous macaroni is absent.

A blind preacher has eloped from a Pennsylvania almshouse with one of the servants.

The housekeeper of Hartford proposes to hold a convention on the servant-girl question.

A Jerseyman emptied his pipe in the woods the other day, and burned 400 acres of woodland.

A New York politician has been fined a thousand dollars for turning a man out of a stablehouse.

Rome has been very full of Americans the past winter, there being nearly a thousand there at one time.

A funeral train on an Illinois railroad was overturned the other day by sand drifted across the track.

A three-story house, 40 by 18 feet, was built complete in nineteen hours, at Lancaster, Pa., the other day.

On Luth, a banister of 100 inhabitants on Lake Superior, appears to be called the Western metropolis of the future.

Boutwell would consign Andrew Johnson to a hole in the sky, and the Tribune to a hole in the earth. Their motives are equally holy.

The last Spanish loan of fifty million dollars has been contracted for at a discount that will give the Treasury only fifteen million dollars.

A soldier with a bullet in his breast—not back—received at Bull Run, has been removed from an Indiana postoffice to make place for a rich Radical.

The English courts have reduced Geo. Hudson to utter destitution, but a shareholder in one of his great companies proposes to join in raising \$10,000 a year for him.

Warmouth, who has been Governor of Louisiana about four months, has already sixty-seven thousand dollars in bank, and

is building an eighteen thousand dollar house.

A Springfield lady gave chase to a female thief Wednesday evening, only to be apprehended and locked up on the complaint of the other, who thereupon vanished with the plunder.

The British consul at Porto Rico reports that the earthquake of eighteen months ago has proved of vast benefit to the laboring classes, giving them work in putting up buildings.

The latest plot to blow up the Viceroy of Egypt in his theater, is said to have been concocted by the manager of that institution in order to gain the credit of having saved the viceroy's life.

A Quaker Indian agent appointed by Lincoln at two thousand dollars a year is said to have saved one hundred and fifty thousand dollars out of his salary before he was removed, sometime since.

There is a prospect that the Overland-Gurney prosecution in London will break down. The prosecutor is too poor to prosecute, and will conduct his case in person against a formidable array of legal talent.

Lord Palmerston's church in Rome is bankrupt. The "clock-work" never performs his duty, and the clock has run down. The clockwork declines to ring for nothing, and the clergyman pays for the gas out of his own pocket.

On the 20th ult., a small boy fell off a wharf in Portsmouth, N. H., and was rescued from drowning by the bystanders. Seeing his mother coming down the street, he expressed himself as preferring to drown rather than risk the consequences of getting his clothes wet. Accordingly, he sprang into the water three times over, and was taken out each time with considerable difficulty. Finally, his mother promised not to whip him, and he consented to accompany her. No sooner had the boy gone home, however, than he broke his promise, and gave him an unmerciful thrashing.

The Pacific Railroad.

Completion of the Great Route—Interesting History of the Undertaking.

From the New York Sun, 8th.

In one of the offices occupied by the Union Pacific railroad company in Nassau street stand a pick and shovel bearing these inscriptions:

"Pick that struck the first blow on the Union Pacific railroad, Omaha, December 2, 1867. Pickers: Thomas A. Jackson, N. L. Williams, George Francis Train, Peter A. Beyer."

"Shovel used by Governor Saunders to move the first earth in the Union Pacific railroad, Omaha, Nebraska, December 2, 1867. Shovelers: Alvin Saunders, Governor; John C. Caldwell, Mayor; J. M. Palmer, Mayor of Council Bluffs; Augustus Kountze, Director of P. R. R."

Today, at Promontory Point, eleven hundred miles west of Omaha, Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific, T. C. Harlan, Vice-President of the Union Pacific, and other officers of the two companies will assist in laying the last rail and driving home the last spike upon the continental railway. From today the Pacific railroad is an accomplished fact.

A more dignified achievement has never been chronicled in so short a sentence.

Upon the 1st of July, 1862, "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean" was signed by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pro tem, of the Senate, and Galusha A. Gros, Speaker of the House of Representatives. This act authorized the formation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and among the names of the incorporators are generally known. They were Robert George W. Callender, of Vermont; Thomas Swann, of Maryland, and others likewise distinguished in finance, in politics or trade. The company was empowered to build a railroad and telegraph line from the initial point in Nebraska to the great boundary of Nevada, and then connect with the Central Pacific railroad of California, a State organization, chartered by the Legislature in 1851, to build a railroad from Sacramento to the westward across the Sierra Nevada. The whole line, from the Missouri to the Nevada boundary, was to be completed by July 1, 1876, and the company first reaching the boundary line above named might proceed with the work until the other should be met. The nature of the aid and privileges granted by Congress toward this work, and their amount, are generally known. They were liberal beyond precedent, but the national benefit to be attained by the completion of the road was also unprecedented.

Spite of government help, men doubted and capitalists held back. The project was developing with a vision, and the Rocky mountains were impassable by rail; no railroad could be operated through the Great Desert; if a railroad should be built, it would never pay; the Indians would wage successful war against the locomotive; in short, the lenders in the enterprise were all visionaries, and the risked money in it were fools. The issue went to work, however, and have built the road.

The first blow was struck in 1863, but that was about all. Money was hard to get, and the contractors would not touch the work until August, 1864. Then, one chilly day in the fall of that year, a few of the State, city and railroad officials put some boards across a dirt arc, spread buffalo robes upon them, and rode out from Omaha to the crossing of the Papillon river, and there, in the middle of the river, they stood. He is said to be a very spirited young man, able to take care of himself, and not at all proud of his connection with the family which has produced in one generation a "Bomb," a Francis II, and an Isabella of Spain.

This marriage is thus far nearly a parallel with the famous Banquet-Patterson case. It will be remembered by those familiar with the history of the Bonapartes in America, that Jerome, the youngest brother of the great Napoleon, after his flight to the West Indies, was consigned to Cayenne, the famous negro General of Hayti, came to this city, and in 1833, visited Baltimore, where he met and married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the beautiful daughter of a rich merchant of that city. After the marriage was declared, he visited Europe with his wife, and Napoleon I., the head of the family, in this case, refused to recognize the legality of the marriage, and "Miss Patterson," as the French authorities insisted on calling her, was not allowed to enter France.

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